Jackson’s Inauguration (pg.234) – Jackson threw a party at the White House, invited anyone who wanted to come, supporters said it was a proud day for the people, critics called it the reign of king mob. Importance was that it showed that Jackson was a people person.

The Dorr Rebellion (pg.235) – 1840, a lawyer and activist, Thomas L. Dorr formed a new party and made a new constitution and submitted to a popular vote, it was overwhelmingly approved, but there was the old one, the two governments were claiming legitimacy in RI. Importance was that it helped pressure the old guard to draft a new constitution.

Democrats (pg.237) – Jackson’s followers’ new name for themselves. This was important as this was they were a new party, sort of like to replace the dead one, to bring a challenge to the Republicans.

The Spoils System (pg.238) – Jackson’s system of rewarding his supporters by letting them have positions in the federal government. Importance was that it limited the power of the two entrenched elites – permanent officeholders and the exclusive party caucus.

John C. Calhoun (pg.239) – vice president to Jackson, though later resigned. Importance was that he was a strong sectionalist and had created a theory of nullification that would cause a crisis.

Martin Van Buren(pg.239) – Jackson’s secretary of state in 1829. Was importance as he became close friends with Jackson and secured the next person for presidency, which Calhoun had desired.

Webster-Hayne Debate(pg.240) – Debate between Daniel Webster and Robert Y. Hayne, was about states’ rights and national power. Important as it showed a sharp line between the two and a growing sectionalism.

“Compromise” (pg.241) – Because of the Nullification Crisis, where S.C. nullified the two tariffs, Jackson was prepared to use violence to enforce those laws, the resolve was that Congress will decrease the tariffs to an old one over time and so Jackson signed the Force bill and that new tariff law. Importance again was the sharp look aboutsectionalism and that no state could defy the federal government alone at least.

The Black Hawk War (pg.242) – Black Hawk, an aged warrior had taken vacant lands in Illinois and fought with the Sauk and Fox Indians against the Illinois state militia and federal troops. Importance was that it showed the nation’s (or most) dislike for Indians.

“The Five Civilized Tribes” (pg.243) – They were the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw, and Choctaw which had established settled agricultural societies with successful economies where they were sort of harder than the other Indians to get rid of. They were important, as they refused the Removal Act (given to AJ from Congress that allowed him to move those five to what is now Indiana) and the Cherokees had gone into Supreme Court and said with the help of Worcester (case: *Worcester* v. Georgia) said that the president couldn’t do that but Jackson had ignored what he said and went on with his plans.

Trails of Tears (pg.243) – the trail that the Indians (the five civilized) had to go to get into Indiana, where conditions were heavily unfavorable, where a large percent had died from the trip. The importance was that even though it was harsh, it showed Jackson’s utter dislike for any of the Indians.

The Seminole War (pg.245) – the Seminole tribe in Florida along with any of the runaway black slaves had fought to stay in their lands, led by Chieftain Osceola. This was important as they had managed to resist relocating and it had cost 1,500 white soldiers and 20 million dollars from the federal government; also showed Jackson’s determination to rid the nation of Indians.

Nicholas Biddle (pg.246) – the president of the national bank, from 1823 to later, where they issued soft money (paper currency, hard money was gold/silver and Jackson’s preferred choice), where Jackson had vetoed the national bank’s renewal charter. The importance was that when Jackson had stopped the national bank, the country had lost a valuable financial institution that would plague the economy for more than a century.

“The Taney Court” (pgs.247-248) – after John Marshall’s death, Roger B. Taney had become chief justice, in one ruling, one representing the new judicial mood was *Charles River Bridge* v. *Warren Bridge* (1837)(more explained on list once ready…). The importance was that it reflected the Jacksonian ideal: where basically the key to democracy was an expansion of economic opportunity, where the new should replace the old.

Whigs (pg.249) – a new political party that were also “the anti-Jacksonians”, also had similar views to the Democrats. Their importance was that they had won one election and made some important events.

Election of 1836 (pg.250) – candidates: Whigs: Daniel Webster, Hugh Lawson, and William Henry Harrison; Democrat: Martin Van Buren; the winner: Martin Van Buren. Importance was doing his presidency, he had became popular and during that time a few things happened…(next two vocab terms).

Distribution Act (pg.250) – an act requiring the federal government to pay its surplus funds to the states each year in four quarterly installments as interest-free, unsecured loans. Importance was that the loans were never repaid, the banks ran out of money and…(next vocab term) happened.

Panic of 1837 (pg.251) – economic crisis, result of the bank and business failure where as a result was unemployment, bread riots, and the price of land fell. Importance was that it happened for five years causing a political catastrophe for Van Buren and the Democrats.

The Log Cabin Campaign (pg.252) –the Whigs’ campaign for Harrison as president and John Tyler as vice president. Importance was that it was the same technique as the Democrats had used with Jackson, which had won Harrison and Tyler for their positions.

Caroline Affair (pg.253) – When the British captured the *Caroline* and had burned it, killing one American. Importance was that this provoked an immediate tension between America and Britain once again.

Aroostook War (pg.254) – a violent brawl between the Americans and Canadians over the Aroostook River region. Importance was that this helped to increase the tensions between Britain and America.

Webster-Ashburton Treaty (pgs.254-256) – a treaty made in 1842 that established a firm northern boundary between America and Canada and also a few other things. Importance was that this prevented a war between the two, was popular in America, and Anglo-American relations improved.

Treaty of Wang Hya – a treaty in 1844 that secured “most-favorite-nation” provisions giving Americans the same privileges as the English. Importance was that it increased trade with China over the next ten years.